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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

JULY 1980

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

July, 1980

STATE OF MONTANA

THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
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Volume 10 Number 7

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Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of employment by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of employment by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonal factor method.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six leading indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is in no manner or form comparable to the United States composite index as published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

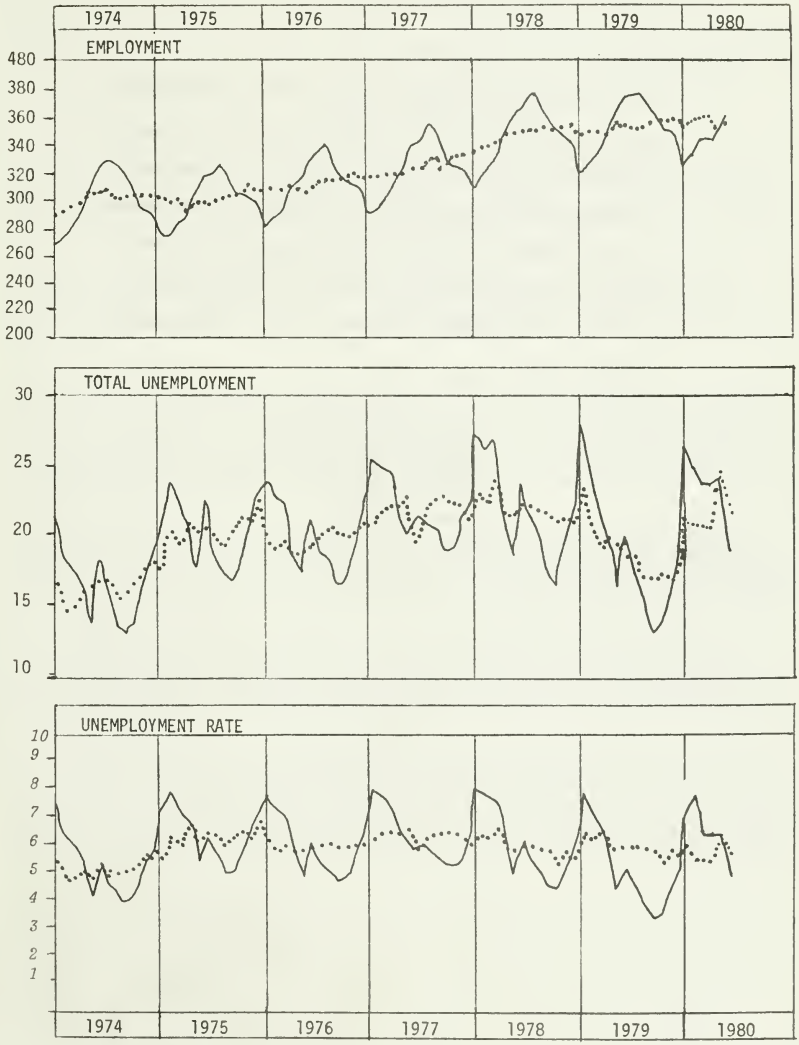
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: _____)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: .....)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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* STATEWIDE HIGHLIGHTS *

Montana's civilian labor force increased over 4% betwen May and June. In May, the count totaled 378,300 and shot up to 394,500 in June. Employment figures failed to grow by the same rate. Employed persons grew by 11,600 from May to June, giving a total of 370,900 persons. This compares to much the same number for June, 1979 of 370,400.

The unemployment level rose considerably from 19,000 in May to 23,600 in June. Although there was a rise of 4,600, the June number is slightly below the unemployment total for April of 24,400. Montana's unemployment rate climbed a full percentage point higher from May to June. An unemployment rate of 6.0% in June compares to a rate of 5.2% for the same period one year ago.

In agriculture, the grain crops appear to be making a recovery. Lumber mills continue to call back their help after extended layoffs, while construction doesn't appear to be picking up all that much, even with the State Board of Housing money. Montana tourist areas also appear to be hindered by the ailing economy.

Production of durum wheat in Montana will be down in 1980, while output of hard spring wheat will be higher. Winter wheat will be about the same as 1979 based on July 1st conditions. Late May and June precipitation significantly improved crops in central and northcentral Montana. Crops in eastern Montana continue to be impaired by the lack of rain and hot temperatures. Pastures and range conditions reflected considerable improvement in June, as rain reached some of the drought-stricken eastern parts of Montana.

Montana's tourist industry is hurting because of economic conditions. People who frequent the parks are refraining from going to recreation areas because of inflation. The tourist industry appears to be optimistic that 1980 will be better than last summer. In 1979, tourism dropped by 25 percent. The U.S. Travel Data Center forecasts a national increase of 10 percent in tourism this year.

A metal mining dispute, which began July 1, left 2550 persons without work. In Butte and Anaconda alone there were $1,224,230 in wages lost after 10 days. The Copper dispute is not expected to be settled as soon as was previously mentioned. Attitudes of union and management negotiations aren't likely to produce an agreement soon.

After falling to 88.6 in April because of the lumber and wood products layoffs, the Composite Index bounced back up to 94.0 in May, 1980. The big difference was in Manufacturing accession rate, layoff rate, and average weekly initial claims in Manufacturing. Montana's economy is expected to remain much the same for the next four-week period, as there are no significant changes expected that might hamper Montana's economy.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	34.6	33.5	35.8	1.1	-1.2
Employment	32.0	31.7	33.3	.3	-1.3
Unemployment	2.6	1.8	2.5	.8	.1
Unemployment Rate	*7.4*	*5.4*	*6.9*	*2.0*	*.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The value of construction projects for June of 1980 totaled $1.3 million, almost reaching the level of June 1977 which was $1.4 million. A large portion of the $1.3 million was due to a $943,000 hospital addition. New commercial construction seems to be on the upswing. Work has begun on an office/shop complex in Great Falls. Contracts have been signed for an $850,000 wholesale building supply warehouse for the North Park area. A $1.1 million mini-mall is in the planning stage. There were only two new housing units started last month compared with 34 units for the same period of 1979. However, two financial houses in the area have started offering conventional home loans at 12% with others granting figures of up to 13%. This continued lowering of the interest rate for home loans should influence increased residential construction.

The receipt of an $850,000 federal loan should help a local company, which is one of the largest manufacturers of space heating solar units in the United States, meet the large demand for alternative energy devices. This loan, which the firm will use to raise production levels, will increase the need for employees in manufacturing and create an expansion of nationwide dealerships. Projections indicate 8,000 of these solar units will be installed this year.

Labor negotiations are affecting some employment in Great Falls. Three labor organizations representing city employees have agreed to extend their contract for 30 days while negotiations continue, and the firemen have approved their new contract. This should stabilize public employment. In the private sector, the auto mechanics and auto dealers have resumed negotiations. One more independent shop has agreed to a contract leaving only 9 shops out of 30 in the city without a contract.

The local Job Service reports that the demand for agriculture workers has been slow through June. This should change in July as haying season starts and toward the end of the month the wheat harvest should begin. The need for service workers has remained steady, while employment of wholesale and retail workers has been slow throughout the reporting period.

BILLINGS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	58.1	56.5	56.8	1.6	1.3
Employment	55.2	54.4	54.7	.8	.5
Unemployment	2.9	2.1	2.1	.8	.8
Unemployment Rate	*5.0*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*1.3*	*1.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity remains mostly stable in the Billings SMSA during this reporting period. The economy is highlighted by labor disputes, layoffs, and cuts in hours and wages. A few new businesses have opened in the Billings area, while no new major construction projects were reported at this time.

A labor dispute closed five machine shops in Billings. Owners and workers could not come to an agreement on new benefits and wage increases. Also, Billings boilermakers continue to fight against an international organization. The organization is trying to take over the district office which now controls operations, including work assignments, contract negotiations and collection of dues.

Yellowstone County sheriff's deputies are to begin working 10 hour days in August. This is an attempt to increase deputy strength at times when it is needed most. A slowdown in business has caused a wood products company to cut both hours and wages of all employees. A packing plant was forced to lay off over 60 workers in the last month for the same reason. An automotive business also reported layoffs when they let three mechanics go. Twenty men are without work at the Laurel railroad spur shop due to the railroad layoffs. A restaurant went out of business. Competition and other interests were given as the reason for closure.

New businesses in the SMSA include a retail clothing store opening on the west end of Billings. A retail store selling backpacking and mountain climbing equipment opened on Grand Avenue, while an appliance dealer added a cabinet shop to the existing business.

Building permits for May totaled $1,477,215, down by $3,000,000 from May, 1979. This includes a reduction in commercial building permits of 1,332,100 for January through May, 1980. Permits were only half of what they were in dollar amounts compared to January through June of 1979.

The Crow Indian Tribe has been awarded a $2.7 million grant to study the feasibility of a synthetic fuel plant on the reservation. An oil company out of Billings has been contracted by the tribe for $115,000 to study the feasibility of a gasahol plant that could produce five million gallons of alcohol per year.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	34.5	33.7	36.1	2.8	-1.6
Employment	32.5	32.0	33.8	.5	-1.3
Unemployment	2.0	1.7	2.3	.3	-.3
Unemployment Rate	*5.9*	*5.1*	*6.4*	*.8*	*-.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Highlighting the area economy this period is a labor dispute by over 1200 workers at metal mining facilities in the LMA. Secondary unemployment resulting from the dispute includes about 75 workers of suppliers and exploration employers. New hires have been reduced in other industries pending the outcome of the dispute. Union spokesmen predict the dispute-which began July 1-may last about 6 weeks.

Several construction projects were started, or continued, this period throughout the LMA. However, building permits for homes in Butte were down from June of last year. Five permits were issued for homes this June, compared to seven for last year. Ground was broken this period for a $340,000 apartment complex for handicapped people in Butte. In Anaconda, work continued on a $2.8 million hospital and paving operations in the same section of town will begin soon. In Dillon, construction projects include an 8-unit apartment complex, a new tire store building, and a new federal office building.

A Dillon area lumber mill resumed permanent operation of its full-time day shift for both its mill and planer operations. Operations were on a week-to-week basis recently. About 50 workers will be back to work in addition to 30-35 private contract loggers. Also near Dillon, an unspecified number of new jobs may be created if a $2-4 million addition is made to a talc mill. Construction would take about one year. Oil exploration activity is up in the area and several crews are now at work. Most of the workers are from outside the LMA, but their presence has been a plus for motels since tourism has been down. In Deer Lodge, an out of state film crew is spending about $50,000 to $100,000 a week for lodging, catering, etc... Producers of the movie anticipate spending as much as $1 million in the state before filming is completed early in August.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	27.9	26.6	28.3	1.3	-.4
Employment	26.4	25.3	27.2	1.1	-.8
Unemployment	1.5	1.3	1.1	.2	.4
Unemployment Rate	*5.3*	*5.1*	*3.7*	*.2*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Area sawmills start recovery, but prices and demand are still too slow to warrant full production. The comeback has caused the re-opening of one area sawmill and the starting of a night shift at another one. This good news to the economy was completely offset by a further reduction of 50 employees in the railroad industry. The layoff is caused by a slumping freight-hauling business and the duration is unknown at present.

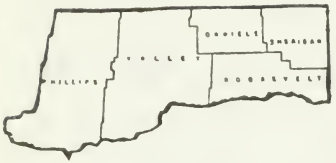
Activity in retail sales and the service industry is reported as being slow. The outlook should improve as tourism in Yellowstone Park shows a 4% increase for June of this year as compared with June of 1979. The National College Rodeo Finals, held in Bozeman, helped boost local trade. Employment opportunities in retail sales increased with the opening of a new department store and a new clothing store in Bozeman.

Livingston received a major federal housing award for a moderate rehabilitation program. This could create some short-term construction jobs besides helping to alleviate existing housing needs. Funding for the restoration of a fishing lagoon has reached $464,000 with the receipt of a $232,000 federal matching grant. Street repair and improvement projects have started in the area, with Livingston reporting a $105,000 paving project underway in a local subdivision.

The local supply of agriculture workers has been meeting the LMA needs during the month of June. The haying season starts in July. and as a result, an increase in demand for ag laborers is projected.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	19.4	18.2	18.4	1.2	1.0
Employment	18.7	17.7	17.6	1.0	1.1
Unemployment	.7	.5	.8	.2	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.8*	*2.7*	*4.2*	*1.1*	*-.4*

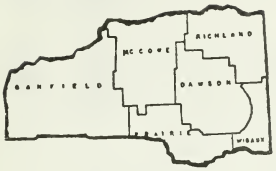
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Increased activity at an area industrial park highlights the area economy this period. More than 200 employees are in the area for aircraft testing and training and are expected to remain in the area for most of the summer. The aircraft manufacturer moved the operation from central Washington to Montana after disruptions were caused by volcanic ash fallout. Also at the industrial park, a newly remodeled restaurant hired additional personnel this period. Several other companies have expressed interest in expanding or relocating in the park.

A veterinary supply firm in Glasgow was forced to lay off ten employees this period due to the number of cattle being shipped out of the area. The persistent lack of moisture has nearly eliminated any grass in the area and ranchers have been shipping cattle to other areas for summer grazing.

Hiring in most occupations was slow this period--especially in those most active this time of year, construction and agriculture. There was little hiring and low turnover in oilfield occupations, even though drilling activity is about normal. Some highway construction projects begun earlier this year continued this period, but building construction is still well below normal.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

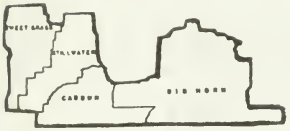
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.1	15.4	15.8	.7	.3
Employment	15.6	15.1	15.4	.5	.2
Unemployment	.5	.3	.4	.2	.1
Unemployment Rate	*2.9*	*2.1*	*2.7*	*.8*	*.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Steps toward the eventual construction of a shopping mall in Glendive were made this period. $4 million of industrial revenue bonds will be sold to finance the facility and construction should begin within three months. The mall, to be anchored by a discount department store, should take nine months to build. Though it is anticipated the general contractor will come from outside of Glendive, it is estimated 80-90% of the labor will be provided by local workers. Other construction activity in Glendive was slow this period, with a few crews back to work in home construction. Highway projects which began earlier this year continued through the period. Several projects are underway in Sidney--and several more are planned. Work continued on 24 housing units for an oilfield service company, a grocery store, oilfield service building, and a pipeyard. Projects which will be starting soon include a school gymnasium and expansion, and a 150 unit trailer court.

Job Service offices in the area continue to report lots of people passing through looking for work. Most seek employment in oilfield or railroad occupations, however, few openings were reported this period and available housing is scarce. Three rigs are currently drilling around Glendive and additional workers may be hired if oil is found. Any openings will probably be filled from the local labor pool, though. Hiring rates for the railroad have dropped, also; 10 workers were laid off during just one week this period. There was little new hiring done in other occupations, but there was some replacement hiring for secretarial and restaurant help. Shortages still exist for line erectors, electricians, welders, and sugar beet laborers.

The main activities in agriculture this period were cultivating corn and beets, and sugar beet thinning. Dry conditions continue to prevail and recent wind storms and flood rains have damaged crops even more.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.0	13.4	13.6	.6	.4
Employment	13.4	12.9	13.0	.5	.4
Unemployment	.6	.5	.6	.1	0
Unemployment Rate	*4.3*	*3.6*	*4.1*	*.7*	*.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The agricultural sector is now entering its peak season in the area. In Carbon County, the hay crop is expected to be one of the biggest in recent years. Crops are reported to be in good shape as harvest time nears in all LMA counties except for Big Horn, which is eligible for emergency loans because of the drought conditions.

Planning and developing of two proposed towns in southern Big Horn County continues with Spring Creek receiving a platting approval to the development and Monument Creek requesting financial aid from the state for further development.

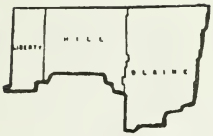
A proposed increase in railroad transportation cost for coal shipped on the Red Lodge spur has caused a coal mining company to consider routing the coal by truck to Bridger before using railroad transportation. Any revenue obtained by the additional charges for coal shipment would be utilized in upgrading the track condition. The long-term effect of coal being transported, other than the Red Lodge railroad spur, could cause the abandonment of this section of railroad due to small usage.

The Crow Indian tribe has received a grant of $2.73 million from the Department of Energy to study whether it is feasible to conduct a synthetic fuels plant to produce high BTU gas from coal. The Crow award was one of 110 nationwide grants involving $200 million for reducing foreign purchased crude oil.

HAVRE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.6	13.9	13.8	.7	.8
Employment	13.6	13.3	13.2	.3	.4
Unemployment	1.0	.6	.6	.4	.4
Unemployment Rate	*6.7*	*4.3*	*4.6*	*2.4*	*2.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Plans for a new supermarket highlight the area economy this period. Representatives for the store have requested approval for industrial revenue bonds to finance construction of the $2.75 million facility. Staff in the new store, which would be about twice the size of the current store, will be increased from 42 to 50.

Wholesale and retail establishments showed the most hiring activity this period, but all areas of the economy have been slow due to economic factors. The largest number of unemployment claims came from the service sector this period. There was some hiring activity in farm and ranch oocupations this period and crops are looking better due to recent rains. Haying operations were slowed due to rain, but as the ground dries haying and weeding activity should begin.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	28.9	28.5	29.1	.4	-.2
Employment	27.4	27.3	27.6	.1	-.2
Unemployment	1.5	1.2	1.5	.3	--
Unemployment Rate	*5.3*	*4.2*	*5.0*	*1.1*	*.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Construction activity highlights the area economy this period. While permits issued in June for residential construction are down in number and value from June of 1979, permits for public construction were up from a year ago. Twelve residential building permits valued at $577,000 were issued in Helena in June, compared to 20 last year, with a value of over $600,000. Public construction permits provide quite a contrast, though; 8 permits valued at $6.9 million this year compared to two permits valued at $350,000 last year. Though public construction has picked up considerably in the past few months, there were no reports of shortages of workers in construction occupations. A $1.6 million shop complex for the highway department began this period and plans were announced for a 30,000 square foot office building which may be built in downtown Helena.
The downtown Helena area suffered through a fire this period which destroyed nine businesses. Some of the businesses have selected new locations and will begin remodeling soon.

Agriculture activity was hampered through the period by rain. Conditions are such that it is too wet to hay and there is no need for irrigation. Thus, there were few calls for workers in these occupations. Winter wheat is in good condition at this time, but some of the hay crop is ruined. Calls for workers in most occupations were few this period, except for a few calls for workers in professional, technical, clerical, and service occupations.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	43.4	40.5	41.5	2.9	1.9
Employment	39.5	36.7	38.7	2.8	.8
Unemployment	3.9	3.8	2.8	0.1	1.1
Unemployment Rate	*8.9*	*9.5*	*6.8*	*0.6*	*2.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In the Kalispell area, the lumber and woods products industry was steady, but not at full capacity. Some commercial construction is reported with very little, if any, residential construction in most areas of the LMA. In other manufacturing sectors, there is little activity, while in agriculture, too much rain is delaying or curtailing haying activities and causing little need for irrigation.

A new lumber mill opened in Columbia Falls. It will employ 100 persons with a capacity of 150,000 board-feet per day. In Libby, 400 persons were laid off at a lumber and stud mill. This is half of the workers that were called back in mid-May. The layoff is expected to last two weeks and climbing inventories, along with the lack of improvement in the lumber market, were given as reasons for the layoff.

In the construction industry, contracts were awarded to low bidders on a new airport terminal in Kalispell. The cost of the project totals $1,322,447. Plans were to start work on July 1st or as soon as the notice to proceed is final. Two other construction projects include a new savings and loan bank which has been approved for Kalispell, and a new chain restaurant will be going up in Libby. The 4,000 square foot building will employ 25 full-time persons and will have a seating capacity of 110.

Oil drilling is starting in the Round Butte area. It took a few years longer than expected, but the oil rigs will be moving into the area for drilling. Employment in the retail and service industry have been stable during this reporting period, with very little need for additional help. Twenty-two non-tenure teachers were laid off in Kalispell. This is a big factor which will affect Kalispell's economy. Another factor that will make a difference in Kalispell's economy is the amount of tourism in the coming months. Below normal levels were recorded up until now.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.6	12.0	12.3	.6	.3
Employment	12.1	11.6	11.9	.5	.2
Unemployment	.5	.4	.4	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.9*	*3.5*	*3.1*	*.4*	*.8*

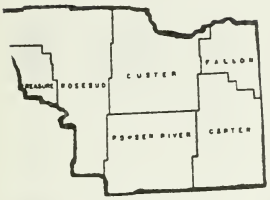
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Mixed outlook for central Montana crops has been reported. For many farmers late May and June rains saved what looked like a disastrous drought situation. Others have been hit hard by lack of moisture and devastating hail storms. Two LMA counties, Musselshell and Petroleum, are eligible for emergency loan funds because of damages or losses that have or may result from drought conditions.

Range and forest fires charred nearly 3,000 acres of land in the Lewistown area. Vegetation destruction appeared to be main fire damage.

Lewistown's railroad status may change from a main line to being only a spur line if the planned scrap sales of the Moore-Harlowton railroad branch occurs. The Lewistown to Winifred branch line is already being dismantled and sold for scrap. One of the results of railroad decline would be more maintenance work activity on the highways due to increased agriculture products truck hauling traffic.

Ongoing construction projects in Lewistown include a city complex, a sports complex, an electrical co-op, and various home remodeling projects. Interest in buying and building houses is increasing as the mortgage rate drops. Contract letting for a bridge across the Missouri River at PN ferry site is scheduled for late July.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.5	15.8	16.4	.7	.1
Employment	15.7	15.2	15.8	.5	-.1
Unemployment	.8	.6	.6	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	*4.8*	*3.7*	*3.9*	*1.1*	*.9*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The coal industry in the LMA is providing some positive economic indicators. Increased coal traffic may bring another railroad through Miles City for the Powder River Basin coal. The Montana Coal Board has awarded over $1 million in grants in Rosebud County during the month of June. These grants will provide a new City Hall for Forsyth and school remodeling at Lame Deer. Housing and Urban development has provided a $343,000 federal grant for the area. This money should allow improvements to be made to 40-50 houses in the area.

Road improvements, pipeline laying, erecting of apartment houses and trailer courts, continue on a limited basis in Colstrip. A weather modification project is building a new hanger at the Miles City airport. Contractors began pouring the concrete smoke stacks for the power plants at Colstrip. A new bar and cafe is being built in Ekalaka to replace one that was destroyed by fire.

A new security agency is hiring approximately 40 new guards at a construciton site in Colstrip. Remodeling for new retail businesses is also going on there. The service and retail trade industries in Miles City are experiencing layoffs due to lack of work.

Farmers and ranchers in all the counties in the LMA have now become eligible for Farmers Home Administration loans because of damages or losses that have or may result from the drought conditions. The local Job Service reports very little agriculture employment over the period. Rain arrived too late to help most grain crops. The moisture that was received may do some good for the hay.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	June 1979
Civilian Labor Force	53.8	51.7	52.4	2.1	.9
Employment	49.7	48.3	49.4	1.4	0.3
Unemployment	4.1	3.4	3.5	0.7	0.6
Unemployment Rate	*7.7*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*1.1*	*1.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Missoula labor market area remained relatively stable during this reporting period. The lumber and wood products industry highlights the economy during this period. Construction in the area remains low compared to last year. While some indicators for the Missoula area fall below last year's levels, they seem to be improving over prior month's figures. Prevailing showers have hindered or stopped most haying in the area.

After laying approximately 120 workers off in April, a Superior lumber mill has resumed operations. The reason for the closure was inflation, high interest rates, and the resulting decline in lumber sales. A Trout Creek mill is increasing production. Two sawmills and two planer shifts are now in operation. Prior to the increase it had only sawmill and chipmaking crews. Also in the lumber and wood products industry, production has resumed at businesses in Darby and Stevensville. A plywood manufacturing plant reported that they will be completely closed by that time.

Some economic indicators in the Missoula area are reflecting positive movement, but fall below 1979 figures. From January through May, residential building permits totaled 228 in 1980 compared to 321 in 1979. Commercial building permits reached 41 in 1980 and 58 in 1979. June building permits reached 76 for 1980, which is considerably lower than 110 permits for June, 1979. Residential permits were down by 30%, while commercial permits were down by 40%.

Construction in the area consists of a new Forest Service building which is being erected. It will house a warehouse, a vehicle maintenance shop, and a radio repair shop. Also under construction is a Hamilton airport runway resurfacing project, and a seven mile stretch of highway near Hamilton is underway. Not much change is expected for August. Hopefully, tourist activity will pick up in the coming weeks of summer.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: June 19/
Civilian Labor Force	20.1	18.4	19.7	1.7	0.4
Employment	14.0	17.7	18.7	1.3	0.3
Unemployment	1.1	.7	1.0	0.4	0.3
Unemployment Rate	*5.2*	*4.0*	*5.2*	*1.2*	--

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Shelby-Cut Bank LMA remains steady in most industries. Construction activity includes a hospital and nursing home in Shelby, which is expected to be completed in September, 1980. Total cost of this project is $4.3 million. The county received a $2.7 million grant and the residents voted a $3.5 million bond issue. Construction in Glacier county consists of a new office complex, now under construction, and road repair on county roads. A growing number of homes are for sale in the Cut Bank area due to people building new homes or moving out of town.

Oil leases let by the Blackfoot Tribe on July 9th should bring oilfield activity into the Browning and East Glacier areas. In the agricultural sector, crops in the Cut Bank area are looking excellent and most farmers are expecting a better than average yield. Retail trade merchants in Cut Bank are optimistic about the summer and fall and are experiencing better than average year-to-date sales. Much the same activity is expected in the next few weeks.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

June 1980

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*
Non-White	*12.4%*
Female	*26.9%*
Youth	*7.7%*
Over 45	*17.9%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. 1/

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4		
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5		
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7		
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6		
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6		
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

1/ *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	8.1	7.0	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	7.8	6.9	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	7.7	6.6	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	6.0	5.8	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	5.1	5.5	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	6.2	6.2	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	5.5	6.3	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	5.1	5.8	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	4.6	6.0	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.3	16.7	4.5	5.4	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	5.5	5.5	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	6.0	5.6	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	8.0	6.4	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	7.1	6.4	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	6.4	6.1	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	5.6	5.5	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	4.5	5.2	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	5.2	6.0	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	4.7	5.8	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	4.0	5.9	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	3.5	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	3.7	5.6	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	4.3	5.6	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	7.6	6.8	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	7.0	6.8	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	6.5	6.6	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	6.5	6.6	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	5.0	7.0	.2
June	394.5	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.6	6.0	7.8	.2
July	*395.1*	*373.2*	*331.2*	*42.0*	*21.9*	*5.5*		*1.5*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	*8.7*	*8.1*	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	*8.4*	*7.8*	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	*7.8*	*7.7*	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	*5.9*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	*5.6*	*5.1*	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	*7.6*	*6.2*	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	*6.6*	*5.5*	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	*6.3*	*5.1*	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	*6.2*	*4.6*	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	*5.8*	*4.5*	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	*7.3*	*5.5*	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	*7.6*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	*9.3*	*8.0*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.1*	*7.1*	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	*7.3*	*6.4*	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	*6.3*	*5.6*	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	*5.3*	*4.5*	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	*6.9*	*5.2*	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	*6.1*	*4.7*	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	*5.3*	*4.0*	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	*4.6*	*3.5*	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	*5.3*	*4.3*	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	*8.3*	*7.6*	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	*7.5*	*7.0*	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	*6.8*	*6.5*	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	*6.7*	*6.5*	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	*5.4*	*5.0*	.2
June	34.6	32.0	30.4	1.6	2.6	*7.4*	*6.0*	.2
July	*34.1*	*31.9*	*30.2*	*1.7*	*2.2*	*6.6*	*5.5*	.2
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table III

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	*6.4*	*8.1*	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	*5.9*	*7.8*	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	*6.3*	*7.7*	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	*4.0*	*5.1*	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	*4.3*	*5.5*	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	*4.2*	*5.1*	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	*3.7*	*4.6*	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	*4.6*	*5.5*	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.9*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*5.0*	*
June	58.1	55.2	54.3	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	*58.1*	*55.5*	*53.6*	*1.9*	*2.6*	*4.5*	*5.5*	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

INDUSTRY	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1980	June 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS	394.5	378.3	390.6	16.2	3.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	370.9	359.3	370.4	11.6	.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	39.2	34.4	40.2	4.8	-1.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.6	19.0	20.2	4.6	3.4
% of Labor Force, Unadjusted	6.0	5.0	5.2	1.0	.8
% of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted	5.9	5.8	5.0	.1	.9
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY (Establishment Data)	291.0	286.6	294.2	4.4	-3.2
MANUFACTURING	24.4	23.5	27.4	.9	-3.0
Durable Goods	14.9	14.1	18.4	.8	-3.5
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.0	7.5	11.3	.5	-3.3
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.2	3.0	3.3	.2	-.1
Other Durable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.8	.1	-.1
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.4	9.0	.1	.5
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0	.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.8	2.7	2.4	.1	.4
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.6	1.6	1.7	0	-.1
MINING	7.9	7.7	7.8	.2	.1
10 Metal Mining	2.2	2.2	2.0	0	.2
12 & 13 Petroleum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.4	2.5	2.3	-.1	.1
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.3	3.0	3.5	.3	-.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	16.8	15.6	18.0	1.2	-1.4
15 General Building Contractors	5.1	4.5	6.2	.6	-1.1
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.0	4.7	5.0	.3	0
17 Special Trade Contractors	6.5	6.5	6.8	0	-.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.4	23.3	23.7	.1	-.3
40 Railroad Transportation	7.1	7.1	7.9	0	-.8
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.9	6.8	6.8	.1	.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.5	9.4	9.0	.1	.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	75.7	74.5	76.7	1.2	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	17.5	17.4	18.2	.1	-.7
Retail Trade	58.2	57.1	58.6	1.1	-.4
52 & 53 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.6	8.4	8.5	.2	.1
54 Food Stores	7.8	7.8	8.1	0	-.3
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	8.7	8.7	9.1	0	-.4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.9	21.2	21.7	.7	.2
56, 57, 59 Hdg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.2	11.0	11.2	.2	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	12.8	13.0	.2	0
SERVICES	57.8	56.7	56.7	1.1	1.1
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.5	6.3	7.7	1.2	-.2
72 Personal Services	2.6	2.5	2.6	.1	0
80 Medical and other Health Services	19.0	18.9	17.7	.1	1.3
Other Services	28.8	28.0	28.7	.8	.1
GOVERNMENT	72.2	72.5	70.9	-.3	1.3
91 Federal Government	12.7	12.5	15.1	.2	-2.4
92 State Government and Universities	7.0	8.3	8.3	-1.3	-1.3
93 Other State Government	11.2	10.6	11.0	.6	.2
94 Local Education	26.0	26.0	21.3	0	4.7
95 Other Local Government	15.3	15.1	17.0	.2	-1.7

Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and other Relationships, includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Insured (non-public (unwounded) members.
Employment Service began January 1964; Residence Service began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(*Establishment Data in italics*)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

June 1980

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1980	June 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	*34.6*	*33.5*	*35.8*	*1.1*	*-1.2*
EMPLOYED PERSONS	*32.0*	*31.7*	*33.3*	*.3*	*-1.3*
Persons Employed in Agriculture	*1.6*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*0*	
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	*2.6*	*1.8*	*2.5*	*.8*	*.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*7.4*	*5.4*	*6.9*	*2.0*	*.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*6.6*	*6.5*	*6.2*	*.1*	*.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*30.2*	*29.9*	*31.0*	*.3*	*-.8*
Manufacturing	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*0*	*0*
Contract Construction	*2.0*	*1.8*	*2.3*	*.2*	*-.3*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*0*	*0*
Trade	*9.6*	*9.5*	*9.9*	*.1*	*-.3*
Wholesale Trade	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*0*	*-.1*
Retail Trade	*6.8*	*6.7*	*7.0*	*.1*	*-.2*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*0*	*0*
Services and Mining	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.9*	*-.1*	*-.1*
Government	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.2*	*0*	*-.2*
Federal Government	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*0*	*-.1*
State and Local Government	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*0*	*-.1*

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

June 1980

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1980	June 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	*58.1*	*56.5*	*56.8*	*1.6*	*1.3*
EMPLOYED PERSONS	*55.2*	*54.4*	*54.7*	*.8*	*.5*
Persons Employed in Agriculture	*1.8*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*.2*	*0*
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	*2.9*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*.8*	*.8*
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.0*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*1.3*	*1.3*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*4.7*	*4.4*	*3.4*	*.3*	*1.3*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*50.1*	*49.0*	*48.4*	*1.1*	*1.7*
Manufacturing	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.4*	*.1*	*.3*
Contract Construction	*2.9*	*2.2*	*2.9*	*.7*	*0*
Transportation and Public Utilties	*5.2*	*5.2*	*4.8*	*0*	*.4*
Trade	*16.3*	*16.3*	*16.1*	*0*	*.2*
Wholesale Trade	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.4*	*0*	*.3*
Retail Trade	*10.6*	*10.6*	*10.7*	*0*	*-.1*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*0*	*0*
Services and Mining	*10.9*	*10.6*	*10.1*	*.3*	*.8*
Government	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.7*	*0*	*.1*
Federal Government	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*.1*	*.1*
State and Local Government	*6.1*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*-.2*	*-.1*

[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	April 1980	May 1980	June 1980	April 1980	May 1980	June 1980	April 1980	May 1980	June 1980	April 1980	May 1980	June 1980
STATEWIDE	373.1	378.3	394.5	348.7	359.3	370.9	24.4	19.0	23.6	*6.5*	*5.0*	*6.0*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.1	33.5	34.6	30.9	31.7	32.0	2.2	1.8	2.6	*6.7*	*5.4*	*7.4*
BILLINGS SMSA	56.6	56.5	58.1	54.0	54.4	55.2	2.6	2.1	2.9	*4.5*	*3.7*	*5.0*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	283.4	288.3	301.9	263.8	273.1	283.7	19.6	15.2	18.2	*6.9*	*5.3*	*6.0*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.3	33.7	34.5	31.2	32.0	32.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	*6.3*	*5.1*	*5.9*
BOZEMAN	26.3	26.6	27.9	24.6	25.3	26.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	*6.6*	*5.1*	*5.3*
GLASGOW	18.0	18.2	19.4	17.4	17.7	18.7	.6	.5	.7	*3.3*	*2.7*	*3.8*
GLENDIVE	14.8	15.4	16.1	14.4	15.1	15.6	.4	.3	.7	*2.8*	*2.1*	*2.9*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.1	13.4	14.0	12.4	12.9	13.4	.7	.5	.6	*5.1*	*3.6*	*4.3*
HAVRE	13.6	13.9	14.6	12.8	13.3	13.6	.8	.6	1.0	*5.5*	*4.3*	*6.7*
HELENA	28.3	28.5	28.9	26.8	27.3	27.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	*5.3*	*4.2*	*5.3*
KALISPELL	40.0	40.5	43.4	35.0	36.7	39.5	5.0	3.8	3.9	*12.5*	*9.5*	*8.9*
LEWISTOWN	11.7	12.0	12.6	11.1	11.6	12.1	.6	.4	.5	*5.0*	*3.5*	*3.9*
MILES CITY	15.3	15.8	16.5	14.6	15.2	15.7	.7	.6	.8	*4.4*	*3.7*	*4.8*
MISSOULA	51.3	51.7	53.8	46.6	48.3	49.7	4.7	3.4	4.1	*9.2*	*6.6*	*7.7*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.9	18.4	20.1	16.9	17.7	19.0	1.0	.7	1.1	*5.5*	*4.0*	*5.2*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	June 1980	June 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	June 1980	June 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	June 1980	June 1979	Net Change 1979-1980	June 1980	June 1979	Net Change 1979-1980
STATEWIDE	394.5	390.6	*1.0*	370.9	370.4	*.1*	23.6	20.2	*3.4*	6.0	5.2	*.8*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.6	35.8	*-3.4*	32.0	33.3	*-3.9*	2.6	2.5	*.1*	7.4	6.9	*.5*
BILLINGS SMSA	58.1	56.8	*2.3*	55.2	54.7	*.9*	2.9	2.1	*.8*	5.0	3.7	*1.3*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	301.9	298.0	*1.3*	283.7	282.4	*.5*	18.2	15.6	*2.6*	6.0	5.2	*.8*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.5	36.1	*-4.4*	32.5	33.8	*-3.8*	2.0	2.3	*-.3*	5.9	6.4	*-.5*
BOZEMAN	27.9	28.3	*-1.4*	26.4	27.2	*-2.9*	1.5	1.1	*.4*	5.3	3.7	*1.6*
GLASGOW	19.4	18.4	*5.4*	18.7	17.6	*6.2*	.7	.8	*-.1*	3.8	4.2	*-.4*
GLENDIVE	16.1	15.8	*1.9*	15.6	15.4	*1.3*	.5	.4	*.1*	2.9	2.7	*.2*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.0	13.6	*2.9*	13.4	13.0	*3.1*	.6	.6	*0*	4.3	4.1	*.2*
HAVRE	14.6	13.8	*5.8*	13.6	13.2	*3.0*	1.0	.6	*.4*	6.7	4.6	*2.1*
HELENA	28.9	29.1	*-.7*	27.4	27.6	*-.7*	1.5	1.5	*0*	5.3	5.0	*.3*
KALISPELL	43.4	41.5	*4.6*	39.5	38.7	*2.1*	3.9	2.8	*1.1*	8.9	6.8	*2.1*
LEWISTOWN	12.6	12.3	*2.4*	12.1	11.9	*1.7*	.5	.4	*.1*	3.9	3.1	*.8*
MILES CITY	16.5	16.4	*.1*	15.7	15.8	*-.6*	.8	.6	*.2*	4.8	3.9	*.9*
MISSOULA	53.8	52.9	*1.7*	49.7	49.4	*.6*	4.1	3.5	*.6*	7.7	6.6	*1.1*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.1	19.7	*2.0*	19.0	18.7	*1.8*	1.1	1.0	*.1*	5.2	5.2	*0*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	JUN 1980 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	394520	370903	23617	6.0
CASCADE	34568	32021	2547	7.4
YELLOWSTONE	58091	55198	2893	5.0
BEAVERHEAD	4176	4035	141	3.4
BIG HORN	6518	6142	376	5.8
BLAINE	3509	3246	263	7.5
BROADWATER	1844	1719	125	6.8
CARBON	3295	3177	118	3.6
CARTER	1013	926	87	8.6
CHOUTEAU	3500	3442	58	1.7
CUSTER	6502	6270	232	3.6
DANIELS	1579	1541	38	2.4
DAWSON	5926	5749	177	3.0
DEER LODGE	5114	4818	296	5.8
FALLON	2583	2534	49	1.9
FERGUS	6622	6367	255	3.9
FLATHEAD	26601	24429	2172	8.2
GALLATIN	20445	19383	1063	5.2
GARFIELD	906	880	26	2.9
GLACIER	6540	5876	664	10.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	457	430	27	5.9
GRANITE	1143	1059	84	7.3
HILL	9789	9116	673	6.9
JEFFERSON	2269	2150	119	5.2
JUDITH BASIN	1396	1274	122	8.7
LAKE	8976	8378	598	6.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	24809	23507	1302	5.2
LIBERTY	1332	1285	47	3.5
LINCOLN	7867	6759	1108	14.1
MC CONE	1313	1298	15	1.1
MADISON	2781	2676	105	3.8
MEAGHER	1167	1105	62	5.3
MINERAL	2189	1932	257	11.7
MISSOULA	38670	35947	2723	7.0
MUSSELSHELL	2412	2377	35	1.5
PARK	6321	5963	358	5.7
PETROLEUM	405	397	8	2.0
PHILLIPS	3339	2956	83	2.7
PONDERA	3863	3715	148	3.8
POWDER RIVER	1303	1273	30	2.3
POWELL	3680	3424	256	7.0
PRAIRIE	881	865	16	1.8
RAVALLI	9066	8292	774	8.5
RICHLAND	6222	6031	191	3.1
ROOSEVELT	6324	6014	310	4.9
ROSEBUD	4584	4206	378	8.2
SANDERS	3915	3542	373	9.5
SHERIDAN	3350	3307	43	1.3
SILVER BOW	17642	16489	1153	6.5
STILLWATER	2259	2196	63	2.8
SWEET GRASS	1889	1850	39	2.1
TETON	3008	2934	74	2.5
TOOLE	3158	3050	108	3.4
TREASURE	504	481	23	4.6
VALLEY	5152	4896	256	5.0
WHEATLAND	1255	1218	37	2.9
WIBAUX	798	759	39	4.9

TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	MAY 1980 PERCENT RATE
[illegible]	378295	359261	19034	5.0
[illegible]	33553	31744	1809	5.4
[illegible]	56465	54379	2086	3.7
[illegible]	4063	3921	142	3.5
[illegible]	6345	6090	255	4.0
[illegible]	3433	3233	200	5.8
[illegible]	1737	1623	114	6.6
[illegible]	3108	2984	124	4.0
[illegible]	928	857	71	7.7
[illegible]	3255	3212	43	1.3
[illegible]	6433	6214	219	3.4
[illegible]	1488	1474	14	.9
[illegible]	5835	5710	125	2.1
[illegible]	5077	4833	244	4.8
[illegible]	2353	2315	38	1.6
[illegible]	6397	6186	211	3.3
[illegible]	24582	22449	2133	8.7
[illegible]	19458	18528	930	4.8
[illegible]	856	836	20	2.3
[illegible]	5493	5082	411	7.5
[illegible] VALLEY	410	397	13	3.2
[illegible]	1093	1015	78	7.1
[illegible]	9273	8891	382	4.1
[illegible]	2234	2113	121	5.4
[illegible]	1268	1177	91	7.2
[illegible]	8400	7926	474	5.6
[illegible] AND CLARK	24523	23569	954	3.9
[illegible]	1227	1203	24	2.0
[illegible]	7542	6302	1240	16.4
[illegible]	1252	1224	28	2.2
[illegible]	2462	2368	94	3.8
[illegible]	1119	1030	89	8.0
[illegible]	2032	1776	256	12.6
[illegible]	37597	35389	2208	5.9
[illegible]	2346	2295	51	2.2
[illegible]	6044	5709	335	5.5
[illegible]	372	364	8	2.2
[illegible]	2820	2734	86	3.0
[illegible]	3720	3595	125	3.4
[illegible]	1229	1199	30	2.4
[illegible]	3573	3359	214	6.0
[illegible]	827	811	16	1.9
[illegible]	8430	7829	601	7.1
[illegible]	5917	5801	116	2.0
[illegible]	5825	5649	176	3.0
[illegible]	4331	4122	209	4.8
[illegible]	3694	3341	353	9.6
[illegible]	3263	3234	29	.9
[illegible]	17393	16459	934	5.4
[illegible]	2207	2134	73	3.3
[illegible]	1778	1752	26	1.5
[illegible]	2898	2830	68	2.3
[illegible]	3065	2974	91	3.0
[illegible]	475	463	12	2.5
[illegible]	4857	4673	184	3.8
[illegible]	1214	1171	43	3.5
[illegible]	726	713	13	1.8

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	June 1980 1/	May 1980	June 1979	Net Change to Current Month From: May 1980	Net Change to Current Month From: June 1979	Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
						June 1980		May 1980	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	130.5	129.5	129.1	1.0	1.4	291.0	44.8	286.6	45.2
Manufacturing	2.6	2.6	3.2	0	-.6	24.4	10.7	23.5	11.1
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	7.9	6.3	7.7	6.5
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.8	0	-.3	16.6	9.0	15.6	9.6
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.5	4.4	4.5	.1	0	23.4	19.2	23.3	18.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.1	36.0	36.8	.1	-.7	75.7	47.7	74.5	48.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	-.1	13.0	64.6	12.8	65.6
Services	34.4	34.1	34.9	.3	-.5	57.8	59.5	56.7	60.1
Government 2/	42.6	42.1	38.9	.5	3.7	72.2	59.0	72.5	58.1

1/ Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmark. Establishment Series began January 1974.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division in Cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

1979

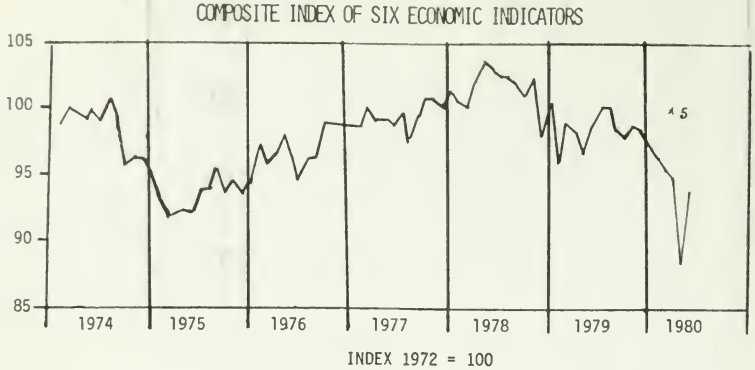
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary .	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.0	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.....	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34 3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	130.5
Manufacturing.....	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
Mining.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities.	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Services	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	34.4
Government.....	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	42.6

1/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. Establishment Series began January, 1974. Revised to 1979 Benchmark

ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MONTHLY FIGURES
of COMPOSITE INDEX

1978	
January	100.6
Feburary	*100.2*
March	102.2
April	102.8
May	103.1
1979	
January	*96.1*
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*
1980	
January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	*94.0*

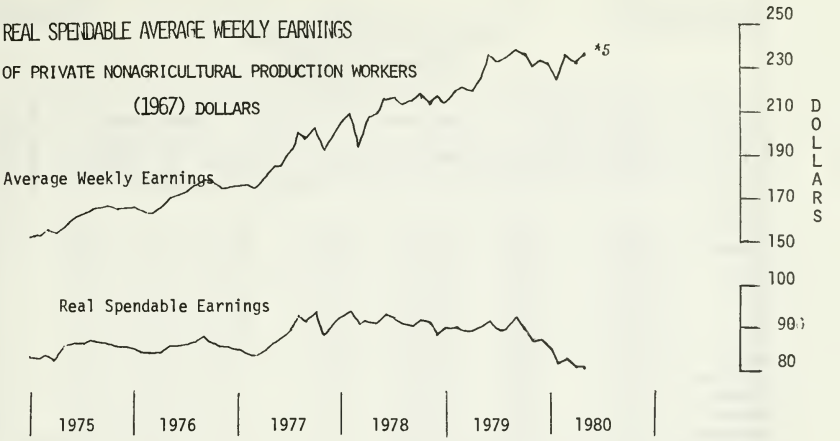
MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

The Composite Index, an aggregate of six leading indicators in Montana, rose to 94.0 in May after sliding to 88.6 in April. The reason for the sharp increase may be that the lumber and wood products industry is calling workers back to work. Some postive movement from April to May was seen in all but one of the indicators. The only one of six indicators showing negative movement was building permits which reported 78 less permits in May than in April, 1980. The manufacturing accession rate rose from 1.4 in April to 12.3 in May. Manufacturing layoffs also showed a substantial change when it dropped from 18.8 layoffs per 100 persons to .5 layoffs. Average weekly initial claims dropped from 2346 in April to 1659 the following month. In June the Composite Index may reflect an increase in the same direction, although it may not be a big increase.

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Houre, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

* *Indicates last month of plotted data.*
** *Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*



	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	234.15	232.23	225.42
3/ Taxes Withheld	36.42	35.88	34.54
Spendable Earnings	197.73	196.35	190.88
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	117.06	115.41	101.80
Real Spendable Earnings	80.67	80.94	88.52

	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
1979		
Jan.	215.42	89.20
Feb.	219.57	89.60
Mar.	221.43	89.29
Apr.	220.68	88.10
May	225.42	88.52
June	236.99	91.26
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

After dropping from $234.24 in March to $232.23 in April, the Gross Average Weekly Earnings increased again to $234.15 in May. Real Spendable Earnings decreased from $82.44 in March to $80.94 in April, but even though Average Weekly Earnings were up in May, Real Spendable Earnings fell below Aprils number to $80.67. This reflects the growth of inflation over the two month period. Average weekly earnings dropped by $.09 from March to May, while Real Spendable Earnings dropped by $1.77 during the same period of time.

April to May reported the smallest month to month increase in the Consumer Price Index since the end of 1979. An increase of 1.1% gives an increase of 13.2% on a yearly basis.

** Indicates last month of plotted data.*
1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers
2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.
3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	*6.4*	*6.3*	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	*6.3*	*6.1*	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	*6.6*	*6.2*	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	*6.0*	*6.1*	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	*5.9*	*6.1*	.1
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*5.8*	.4
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*6.1*	.2
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	*5.9*	*5.9*	.1
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	*5.8*	*5.9*	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	*5.4*	*5.8*	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	*5.8*	*5.8*	*
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	*5.7*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	*6.4*	*5.8*	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	*5.7*	*5.7*	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	*5.3*	*5.7*	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	*5.5*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	*5.0*	*5.7*	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	*5.1*	*5.7*	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	*4.9*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	*5.9*	*6.2*	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	*5.6*	*6.0*	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	*5.5*	*6.2*	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	*6.5*	*7.0*	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	*5.8*	*7.8*	.2
June	*375.4*	*353.4*	*322.3*	*31.1*	*22.0*	*5.9*	*7.7*	.2
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	7.2	6.4	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	7.5	6.3	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	7.1	6.6	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.0	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	6.6	5.9	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	6.0	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	6.8	6.0	*
August	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	5.9	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.1	5.8	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.4	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	7.4	5.8	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	7.5	5.7	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.0	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	7.8	6.4	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.2	5.7	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.5	5.3	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.7	5.5	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.2	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.0	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.9	4.7	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.3	4.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	5.5	4.9	
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.9	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.6	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.5	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	6.5	5.8	.2
June	33.1	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.2	6.6	5.9	2
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: *Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.*

Table XIV

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	5.1	6.4	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	5.6	6.6	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	4.7	5.9	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	4.6	5.9	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.8	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	4.9	5.8	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.7	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	4.8	6.4	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.3	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.5	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.1	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	3.5	4.6	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.9	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.5	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	4.4	5.8	*
June	56.5	53.8	52.4	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE	$233.31	$234.15	$236.99	36.8	36.7	36.8	6.34	6.38	6.44
MANUFACTURING	396.94	381.00	372.41	44.5	43.1	44.6	8.92	8.84	8.35
Durable Goods	420.88	397.34	384.14	46.2	44.1	45.9	9.11	9.01	8.37
Primary Metal Industries	415.13	417.99	397.29	40.9	41.1	41.0	10.15	10.17	9.69
Nondurable Goods	356.51	355.68	344.86	41.6	41.6	41.6	8.57	8.55	8.29
Food and Kindred Products	309.17	306.91	282.32	45.2	45.2	42.2	6.84	6.79	6.69
MINING	396.12	408.88	445.41	45.9	47.6	48.1	8.63	8.59	9.26
Metal Mining	396.01	396.01	439.20	36.6	36.6	36.6	10.82	10.82	12.00
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	390.29	383.72	354.06	37.6	37.4	35.3	10.38	10.26	10.03
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	334.96	336.23	332.27	42.4	42.4	41.9	7.90	7.93	7.93
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	355.99	363.34	331.04	48.9	49.3	43.5	7.28	7.37	7.61
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	189.47	195.17	198.60	34.2	34.3	34.6	5.54	5.69	5.74
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	162.58	157.45	147.71	33.8	33.5	33.8	4.81	4.70	4.37
SERVICES	141.86	140.68	142.43	34.1	33.9	33.2	4.16	4.15	4.29

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE XVI

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
MANUFACTURING	12.5	1.6	2.7	1.5	0.9	1.5	10.7	0.6	0.4	2.5	19.7	3.2	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	18.6	0.6
Durable Goods	18.5	1.2	3.1	0.5	0.3	1.7	17.6	0.8	0.4	2.1	30.7	2.6	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.7	30.1	0.5
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.7	6.2	1.1	0.1	1.9	0.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Nondurable Goods	3.5	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.1	2.7	4.4	2.1	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.8
MINING	10.4	7.2	7.9	8.4	6.0	6.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	4.0	6.7	2.5	2.7	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
Metal Mining	5.6	2.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.0	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1

* *Less than .05.*

Series began January 1959.

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	June 1980	June 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	21	45	167	214
MINING	36	25	174	125
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	55	100	269	423
MANUFACTURING	28	35	121	146
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	18	26	117	131
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	130	139	663	631
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	25	38	227	264
SERVICES NON-PROFIT SERVICES	132 (36)	189 (21)	796 (196)	825 (107)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	29	18	94	85
STATE TOTAL	474	615	2628	2844

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS June 1980	June 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	474	615	2628	2844
GREAT FALLS SMSA	24	29	182	198
BILLINGS SMSA	64	91	364	467
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	38	53	266	INA
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	44	34	184	178
Beaverhead	8	5	31	17
Deer Lodge	6	2	15	9
Granite	1	2	7	8
Madison	3	7	26	24
Powell	3	1	23	8
Silver Bow	23	17	82	87
BOZEMAN LMA	38	42	179	184
Gallatin	31	35	134	166
Meagher	1	1	8	4
Park	6	6	37	43
GLASGOW LMA	12	23	80	145
Daniels	0	1	4	7
Phillips	2	2	14	16
Roosevelt	4	7	26	18
Sheridan	2	8	16	22
Valley	4	5	20	19
GLENDIVE LMA	23	37	156	159
Dawson	6	12	40	37
Garfield	0	2	3	7
McCone	0	1	13	6
Prairie	0	0	6	3
Richland	16	21	92	102
Wibaux	1	1	2	4
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	17	18	66	80
Big Horn	5	2	17	24
Carbon	4	10	18	33
Stillwater	4	3	20	12
Sweet Grass	4	3	11	11
HAVRE LMA	14	23	77	81
Blaine	6	4	25	12
Hill	8	14	44	58
Liberty	0	5	8	11
HELENA LMA	29	48	165	239
Broadwater	4	3	8	18
Jefferson	3	3	11	19
Lewis and Clark	22	42	146	202
KALISPELL LMA	55	78	318	354
Flathead	42	56	219	239
Lake	5	9	49	54
Lincoln	8	13	50	62
LEWISTOWN LMA	6	21	51	60
Fergus	2	15	29	36
Golden Valley	0	2	2	3
Judith Basin	2	3	6	9
Musselshell	2	1	12	9
Petroleum	0	0	1	0
Wheatland	0	0	1	3
MILES CITY LMA	17	15	89	79
Carter	1	1	6	1
Custer	6	7	26	35
Fallon	6	4	29	17
Powder River	2	1	8	3
Rosebud	2	2	19	11
Treasure	0	0	1	2
MISSOULA LMA	68	79	328	444
Mineral	4	3	11	8
Missoula	45	54	230	320
Ravalli	14	14	64	89
Sanders	5	8	23	27
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	25	24	133	124
Choteau	6	3	21	23
Glacier	6	10	38	28
Pondera	4	3	25	28
Teton	4	2	15	12
Toole	5	6	34	33

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons; to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JUNE 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	159	15,117.00
BIGHORN	268	22,841.04
BLAINE	225	19,529.08
BROADWATER	239	24,484.00
CARBON	179	15,526.49
CARTER	12	1,068.00
CASCADE	3,153	282,627.22
CHOUTEAU	51	4,095.00
CUSTER	196	15,528.00
DANIELS	10	902.00
DAWSON	80	7,525.00
DEER LODGE	417	33,563.73
FALLON	14	1,217.00
FERGUS	264	20,412.31
FLATHEAD	3,435	311,555.91
GALLATIN	1,568	137,032.31
GARFIELD	0	0.00
GLACIER	429	34,604.21
GOLDEN VALLEY	17	1,622.00
GRANITE	116	10,210.00
HILL	564	46,011.43
JEFFERSON	152	14,177.26
JUDITH BASIN	33	3,253.60
LAKE	702	57,752.09
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,466	127,365.00
LIBERTY	19	1,416.00
LINCOLN	2,402	237,892.20
MCCONE	5	232.00
MADISON	131	12,543.12
MEAGHER	72	6,585.00
MINERAL	587	64,103.92
MISSOULA	5,151	489,302.01
MUSSELSHELL	54	5,503.00
PARK	460	40,558.78
PETROLEUM	2	178.00
PHILLIPS	91	7,791.66
PONDERA	128	11,436.00
POWDER RIVER	5	558.00
POWELL	368	35,468.05
PRAIRIE	21	2,213.00
RAVALLI	1,156	102,812.75
RICHLAND	78	6,363.32
ROOSEVELT	207	15,484.58
ROSEBUD	329	31,244.55
SANDERS	587	53,049.68
SHERIDAN	2	238.00
SILVER BOW	1,776	149,645.59
STILLWATER	93	8,184.00
SWEET GRASS	26	2,010.00
TETON	57	4,764.80
TOOLE	112	9,120.92
TREASURE	6	646.00
VALLEY	274	23,124.28
WHEATLAND	41	2,912.00
WIBAUX	15	796.00
YELLOWSTONE	3,711	344,324.38
INTRASTATE	31,713	2,878,709.28
INTERSTATE	1,262	306,891.64
TOTAL	32,975	3,185,600.92

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,740	160,978.54
BIGHORN	2,469	217,552.94
BLAINE	1,906	166,357.63
BROADWATER	1,409	141,300.29
CARBON	2,016	195,480.00
CARTER	114	10,254.52
CASCADE	27,310	2,547,629.81
CHOUTEAU	441	35,302.56
CUSTER	2,293	203,505.04
DANIELS	138	12,505.26
DAWSON	1,376	134,373.05
DEER LODGE	3,865	339,480.08
FALLON	322	29,742.60
FERGUS	3,011	260,927.94
FLATHEAD	28,650	2,615,520.04
GALLATIN	13,934	1,251,872.03
GARFIELD	32	3,215.00
GLACIER	4,523	367,981.66
GOLDEN VALLEY	93	8,312.00
GRANITE	837	67,393.54
HILL	5,011	437,480.58
JEFFERSON	1,599	162,616.25
JUDITH BASIN	238	20,702.74
LAKE	6,423	567,047.81
LEWIS AND CLARK	13,139	1,203,091.04
LIBERTY	276	27,803.80
LINCOLN	17,521	1,684,636.83
MCCONE	141	10,113.00
MADISON	828	71,029.25
MEAGHER	415	36,061.80
MINERAL	3,159	319,321.30
MISSOULA	34,856	3,232,406.91
MUSSELSHELL	439	44,816.00
PARK	4,840	420,351.72
PETROLEUM	54	4,270.50
PHILLIPS	961	84,389.48
PONDERA	1,603	155,314.79
POWDER RIVER	154	15,878.00
POWELL	2,496	228,791.62
PRAIRIE	306	28,224.92
RAVALLI	10,233	902,037.25
RICHLAND	970	85,327.06
ROOSEVELT	1,475	117,477.94
ROSEBUD	2,115	192,342.36
SANDERS	6,069	573,405.35
SHERIDAN	219	18,971.00
SILVER BOW	12,725	1,154,409.33
STILLWATER	1,335	125,706.00
SWEET GRASS	303	31,743.37
TETON	1,119	102,318.29
TOOLE	1,359	129,030.43
TREASURE	89	9,930.00
VALLEY	2,526	229,701.45
WHEATLAND	174	14,399.65
WIBAUX	134	10,442.80
YELLOWSTONE	33,332	3,247,652.77
INTRASTATE	265,121	24,474,906.98
INTERSTATE	9,458	1,189,555.77
TOTAL	274,579	25,664,462.75

(44)

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims[1/]	32,346	26,347	5,999	*22.8*
Continued Claims[1/]	321,523	281,256	40,267	*14.3*
Number of Benefit Payments[1/]	274,579	237,660	36,919	*15.5*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1/]	$25,664,461	$20,159,452	$5,505,009	*27.3*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount[1/2/]	$98.13	$88.72	$9.41	*10.6*

MONTHLY

	JUNE 1980	MAY 1980	JUNE 1979	Change From Year Ago Net	Change From Year Ago Percent
Initial Claims[1/]	4,598	3,139	3,681	917	*24.9*
Continued Claims[1/]	37,523	44,941	27,661	9,862	*35.7*
Number of Benefit Payments[1/]	32,975	40,475	21,493	11,482	*53.4*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1/]	$3,185,601	$3,858,095	$1,734,405	$1,451,196	*83.7*
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt[1/2/]	$101.84	$100.67	$84.88	$16.96	*20.0*
Trust Fund Balance	$15,280,856*	$17,731,267*	$4,677,145**	$10,603,711	*226.7*

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to* $7,084,089.
*** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to* $10,484,089.

School district employees are off for the summer, and a major work stoppage has caused some layoffs. These occurrences along with the bogged-down economy partially account for the higher number of initial claims this month, from both last month and last year. Fewer continued claims were tallied than in May, but more than in July 1979.

Both number and amount of benefits paid dropped in June from May but were much greater than a year ago. In contrast, all items in the report for June 1979 were down from June 1978. For the first six months of the year the increase over the same period last year continued to grow.

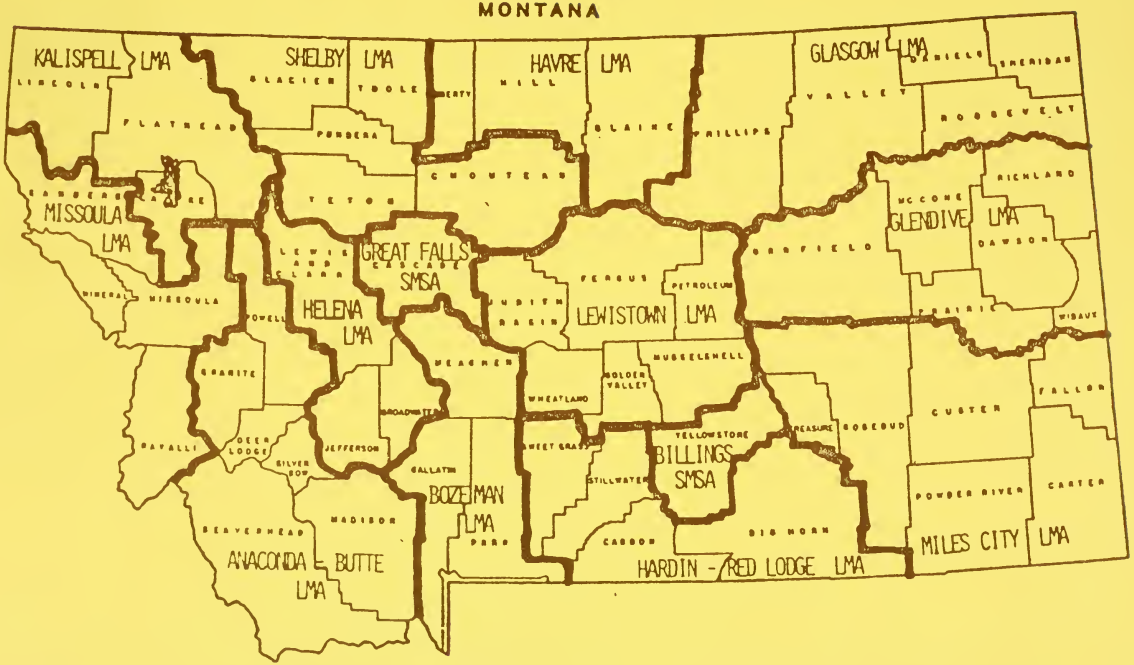
Again this month the Average Weekly Benefit Amount is over $100. The growth in benefits can partially be attributed to layoffs in the wood products and construction industries which have better paid workers. Cumulative figures are up from the January through June period last year but only a little over half as much as from June 1979 to June 1980.

The Trust Fund Balance is off from last month which is normal, but is substantially improved from a year ago. If the economic situation doesn't worsen the fund should be adequate through this year.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
OF MONTANA
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

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BULK RATE

The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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